HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

25 *Dollars Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. my negro fellow, named BOB, had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trowsers, a swansdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woollen cloth, a country made wool hat, and likewise a blue great coat; he has taken others clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about 40 or 45 years of age, and about five feet five or six inches high, and very plausible in his discourse. The said negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprahending the above slave, within the limits of the state, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward, or without the state, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very talkative and plausible, he will no doubt endeavour to pass as free, and make people believe such, and no doubt will endeavour his best to obtain a free pass.

Jacob Bates.

March 26. A26 12—3t

TWO HOGS,

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in the month of January last, both Sows. The largest one sandy colour, short tail, and ears with an altered mark, attempted to be made two smooth crops an a slit in the right; the other nearly all black, mark not recollected, but certain that there is an unusual large hole in one of the ears, I do not remember which. I would thank any person for information respecting them.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

April 26, 1820. 12—3w

Dancing School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, that he will open a dancing school at the house of Mr. Clifton's, Hillsborough, the first Thursday of May next, to continue three days each dance. The terms of tuition will be left in the hands of Mr. Clifton. Those wishing to have their children instructed, and those wishing to be instructed in that line, can apply to Messrs. Wm. Kirkland, Wm. Cain, jr. and Maj John Taylor, for information respecting my qualification.

J. L. Vaughan.

April 19, 1820. 11—3t

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,

having purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson. They inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf-10

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to John Rasbery a Note for the sum of four hundred dollars, on which their is a credit of fifty dollars; and as this note was given for a certain negro man Frank, who was the property of Polly Herrin, and was sold by the said Rasberry, as her guardian. Now be it known, that I hereby forwarn any person from trading for the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until it shall sufficiently appear that the said Rasbery had a legal right to sell the said negro.

George Allen, (of John.)

Hawfields, April 6, 1820. 3t—10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,

April 11, 1820. Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

HOUSES and Lots in Hillsborough for sale,

adjoining the widow Childs, and others. I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lote. Also a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new waggon and geers, never used.

To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farril.

April 3. 9—3w

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3. 9—3w

☞ The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayettevile Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

☞ The editors of papers throughout the United States, are requested to give circulation to the above advertisement.

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County, March 21, 1820. 7—3w

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Johnston county, N. C on the 2d instant, Kimbre Vinson and Larkin Vinson, aged about twenty-two and fourteen years. They carried off with them five Negroes, viz. Jack, aged about forty-two, a woman, aged about twenty-six, and three children, boys, the eldest about five years of age. Jack is about five feet eleven inches high; the woman is over the common size, and far advanced in pregnancy. They carried off with them an old chair, both shafts broken, and a small poor bay mare, with a blaze face. It is supposed they are aiming for Georgia or Alabama. Thirty dollars will be given by us for securing the Negroes so that we get them again, and all reasonable charges paid.

Samuel G. Smith,
Ray Helme.

Should the above described Negroes be caught or heard of, we wish information to be given to the post master at Smithfield, N. C.

March 25, 1820. 6—3w

☞ The editors of the Carolina Observer, Fayetteville, and the Raleigh Star, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baises, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicos, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crawley and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cuting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware adn Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and soal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3—3w

D. HEARTT
Proposes publishing by subscription
THE
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES
OF THE
Convention of North Carolina
On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States:
TOGETHER WITH
The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a *free* mulattoe girl named Dicey *Moore*, the daughter of Lydia *Moore*, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey *Moore* has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high, has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County, February 25, 1820. 8tf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 14.

Mr. Smith of Maryland from the committee of ways and means, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill authorizing the President of the United States to borrow two millions of dollars, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army.

After considerable debate, the first section was stricken out, and the bill of course rejected.

Mr. Livermore then moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill which proposes to change the tariff of duties on goods imported, with a view to move for its indefinite postponement, and proceeded to assign the reasons for his motion.

This motion was disagreed to; whereupon Mr. Storrs offered the following resolution, and moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, by law, for the establishment of a system of internal revenue."

This resolve was referred, as moved, without debate.

The engrossed bill, for the relief of General James Wilkinson, (appropriating 3000 dollars, to indemnify him from a certain judgment obtained against him, by Gen. John Adair) was read a third time, and passed, by a vote of 70 to 54, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill for the relief of persons, holding certain unlocated claims to land, in the State of Illinois; the object of which was explained by Mr. Campbell, and the bill was reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill supplementary ta the act, providing for cases of lost military land warrants, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the chair.

[The bill is to extend the provisions of the law to Canadian volunteer land warrants.]

Whilst in committee of the whole, a motion was made by Mr. Campbell to amend the bill so as to embrace in its provisions assignees of military land warrants, as well as the original holders: but, this motion was opposed by Mr. McLean, of Kentucky, and Mr. Nelson of Va. on the ground of its opening a door to evasion of the law for the benefit of the Canadian volunteers, and was negatived.

The bill next in order was the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy. Mr. Sergeant moved that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on that bill. This motion was negatived, 56 to 47; and the house being thin, and the hour late,

The house adjourned.

Saturday, April 15.

Mr. Lincoln obtained leave of absence from the service of the house for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the committee on Indian Affairs was diredted to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act, entitled "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements," passed the 3d day of March, 1819.

On motion of Mr. Alex. Smyth, the Secretary of War was directed to prepare a statement of the whole number of militia in service during the late war with Great Britain; shewing the periods of their service, their pay, and from what states and territories drawn, to be laid before this house at the next session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report on the expediency of so far altering and amending the judiciary system as to enable defendants, in all suits originally brought in the District Courts of the United States, to have the same right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as they would be entitled to had the suits against them been originally instituted in the Circuit Court thereof.

Mr. Meigs moved that the house do now proceed to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 6th of Feb. last, in relation to the abolition of slavery within the United States.

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on a resolution submitted by him, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in relation to appointments to office.

The question being taken, by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the proposed amendment to the constitution, was decided as follows:

For the amendment	72
Against it	87

So there was a majority against it, and it was rejected.

The engrossed bill for the relief of persons holding confirmed unlocated claims, for lands in the state of Illinois, and the engrossed bill supplementary to an act "providing for cases of lost military land warrants, and discharges, for faithful services," were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house took up and proceeded to consider the resolution, giving the consent of Congress to a compact, concluded between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, for the settlement of their boundary line; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Lowndes submitted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee of manufactures be instructed to report to this house such evidence, or estimates, as it may be in their power to present, shewing the several rates of wages given, and the expences of all kinds incurred, in the different branches of manufactures, which in their opinion require additional encouragement, with the prices of their product, so as to exhibit the profit, which, at the present price of subsistence, materials and labor, and the present value of land, buildings, and machinery, may be obtained in such manufacture, skilfully and economically conducted.

The said resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table; and

The house adjourned.

Monday, April 17.

Mr. Tracy presented a petition of sundry merchants of Rochester, in the county of Gennessee, in the state of N. York, praying that the bill now pending before this house, supplementary to the act "concerning navigation," may not be passed into a law.

Mr. Morton, from the select committee, to which was referred the resolution from the Senate fixing a period for the termination of the present session of congress, made a report in part; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hardin moved that the select committee to which is referred the resolution from the Senate, fixing a period for the termination of the present session of congress, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; which was decided in the *negative*—yeas 68 nays 71.

Mr. Slocumb then moved that the house do now proceed to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 6th ult. to fix a period for the termination of the present session.

And the question was then taken, by yeas and nays, will the house *now* proceed to consider the said resolution, and was decided in the *negative*, 86 to 70.

On the motion of Mr. Cocke, the report from the War Department, on the subject of contracts, was referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him, on Saturday, calling on the committee of manufactures to report certain information respecting the state of manufactures in the United States.

On this proposition arose a short debate, and the question being taken, by yeas and nays on agreeing to the resolve, there were

For the resolution	72
Against it	90

So the resolve was rejected.

The engrossed bill "relative to the Arkansas territory:" the engrossed bill to annex certain public lands in the territory of Michigan, to the District of Detroit; the engrossed resolution giving the consent of congress to a compact between the two states of Kentucky and Tennessee for the settlement of their boundary; were severally read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold to pay the direct tax in certain cases.

Mr. Sergeant moved an amendment to provide how deeds shall be made to purchasers of lands sold for the payment of the Direct Tax, where there is no collector now to do it—agreed to.

No other debate or proceeding took place on this bill.

To the same committee of the whole was referred two or three other bills; among them, the bill from the Senate, making further provision for the sale of the public lands, (for changing the system from a credit to cash payments.)

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Robertson, the committee rose; and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. Simkins, faom the committee on public expenditures, delivered a report: which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, it was.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House the proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of William King, Colonel of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry.

The house took up the bill to confirm the title of the Mochiccan, or Stockbridge Indians, to certain lands lying on White River, in Indiana; upon which much discussion arose, and, after several amendments had been proposed, some of which were adopted and others rejected, the question was taken on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays.

For the engrossment	52
Against it	93

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of state, enclosing a copy of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, called for by a resolution introduced by Mr. Pindall some days ago, entitled "An act to prevent kidnapping." It was referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of reclaiming fugitives from labor.

The bill this day received from the Senate, for clothing the army in domestic fabrics; and,

The bill from the Senate to provide for the expense of surveying the coast of North Carolina, were severally twice read and referred.

The house took up the bill to establish a district court in Alabama, and insisted on their amendment, reducing the salary of the judge from 2,000 to 1,500 dollars, which had been disagreed to by the Senate, and disagreed to the amendment of the Senate adding 50 dollars to the salary of the district attorney.

The engrossed bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes and purchased on behalf of the United States, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill, from the Senate, reducing the price of the public lands and establishing cash payments therefor.

Mr. Robertson took the floor, and advocated the bill in a speech of about an hour in length; when, on motion of Mr. Clay, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 19.

Mr. Sergent, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the inhabitants of the district of Columbia to form a constitution for their own government, to be submitted to congress for their approbation; which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Jones, of Va. submitted the following Resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House, his opinion respecting the probable effects which will be produced upon the Revenue, should the bill to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes, now pending before the house, be enacted into a law.

This resolution after considerable debate, was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill respecting public lands, (the main object of which is to reduce the price to $1 25 per acre, and to abolish credits thereon) underwent considerable discussion, and was finally ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, without amendment.

Thursday, April 20.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported without amendment the bill from the senate making an appropriation for surveying certain parts of the coast of North Carolina —which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, to whom was referred the bill to establish land offices in the state of Alabama, reported the same, with amendments embracing the establishment of a land office in Indiana. And the bill and amendments were referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith of N. C. then moved to proceed to the consideration of the proposition from the senate to amend the constitution, so as to establish an uniform mode of election of representatives to congress and presidential electors: and on the question of consideration, demanded the yeas and nays. A sufficient number of members did not rise to sustain the call. And the motion of Mr. Smith was negatived, 68 to 58.

Mr. Baldwin gave notice that he should on to-morrow, move to postpone all the other orders of the day, in order to take up the bill for altering the tariff of duties on imports.

The bill from the Senate, for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands, was then read a third time, and on the question, "shall the bill pass?" The vote was carried 133 to 23.

The bill to provide for clothing the militia when called into the service of the United States; the bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the U. States; and the bill from the Senate, "to provide for clothing the army of the U. S. in domestic manufactures," passed thro' a committee of the whole and were reported to the house.

The first of these bills being taken up,

Mr. Mercer moved to amend it by striking out that part of the first section which provides that the militia, who may hereafter be called into the service of the United States, "shall in addition to the emoluments heretofore allowed by law, be entitled to, and receive, the value of a full suit of clothing, in all cases where they shall perform a six months' tour of duty, and furnish themselves with clothing sufficient for said term of service; and in all cases where they shall be called on for a shorter period, or shall be discharged from the service before the expiration of the time for which they had been required, they shall be entitled to receive such proportion of the value of a suit of clothing, as may be equal to the time they may have been in service;" and, in lieu thereof, to insert a provision that any one who takes the field for a tour of duty of not less than six months, shall, in addition to the pay and emoluments heretofore allowed by law, be entitled to, and receive, each, a full suit of uniform, including a blanket, &c.

This amendment was, together with the bill, ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia, was taken up; when

Mr. Foot moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, which provides, "that so much of the act of congress, approved the 8th of May, 1792 as approves and establishes the rules and discipline of the baron de Steuben, and requires them to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, be, and the same is hereby repeaed."

This motion was negatived; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate's bill to provide for clothing the army of the United States in domestic manufactures was taken up.

Unsuccessful motions were made to lay it on the table and postpone it to the first day of May.

Among other motions to amend the bill was one by Mr. Holmes, to strike out the proviso, that the domestic goods can be procured at the same prices as goods of the same kind and quality of foreign manufacture.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate; and was at length decided by yeas and nays, 85 to 78, and was therefore agreed to.

Mr. Floyd, then, with a view to ascertain what premium was to be paid for goods of domestic manufacture, beyond the price at which articles of the same quality of foreign fabric could be purchased, moved to insert in the bill a proviso, that no contract should be made for goods, nor any goods purchased for the clothing of the army, at a price more than 10 per cent above that at which articles of the same quality imported from a foreign country could be purchased.

Mr. Dinsey moved to amend the bill by inserting five per cent. instead of ten per cent.

Mr. Floyd accepted the amendment as a modification of his own motion.

The question on Mr. Floyd's motion was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, 82 to 78.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and, with the bill, to be read a third time to morrow.

The remainder of the day was occupied on the bill for the establishment of new land offices in Alabama, Illinois, &c.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Important from Spain.

Philadelphia, April 20.

By the kind and polite attention of captain Steinhaur, of the ship Brandt, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, we are put in possession of Paris and Bordeaux papers to the 14th March, containing London dates to the 18th, and Madrid to the 9th inclusive.

The Revolution which has been so speedily and tranquilly effected in Spain, argues very much in favour of enlarged views, religious, moral, and political, in that nation. We find by a Madrid article of 2nd March, that the new Council, who advised and supported the King in this measure of wisdom and moderation, consisted of the following distinguished characters, viz:—His Royal Highness Infanto Don Carlos—the duke de Infantado—the duke of San Fernando—bishop of Madrid—the counsellor of Castile—M. Lardizabal, and counsellor of state, Mr. Rivas.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the debates in the legislative chambers, on the proposed law for restraining the liberty of the press, and placing the public journals under a vigorous and arbitrary surveillance. The measure appears to meet with an open and indignant opposition; and in all probability will not be resorted to. *Gazette.*

London, 4th March.

After a deliberation of two hours, the under secretary to the privy council, Mr. Hobhouse, announced that eight of the conspirators were to be conveyed to the tower on the charge of high treason—Six others were brought to the house of correction, on charges of murder and being accessaries thereto.

The news from Ireland continues very alarming upon the situation of the west part of the Island.

The papers contain many details of the ravages occasioned by the late tempests. At Dover the gale raged with terrible violence. Two vessels were entirely lost—three French fishing boats with their crews were entirely lost. Roads near London were covered with fallen trees, and the houses had suffered more or less.

London, March 8.

The commotions in Ireland (Galway, Roscommon, &c.) continue. A battle between the police of Galway and the whole population of Ahascragh, in which the former had 2 and the latter 12 men killed. The riband men kept the ground, and paraded in triumph with the head of the chief of the police on a pike.

Paris, March 9.

The journals of Bordeaux which arrived to day confirm the news which we gave yesterday and the day before concerning Spain. They also add more, among which there is some which wants an appearance of exactness, and which, for that reason, we abstain from publishing. The following is the most important. We publish it without altering a word.

"The marquis of Lazan, captain general of Arragon, has gone to Madrid in haste, to give advice of the insurgents in Saragossa, where the people have effaced the name of Ferdinand which was placed over the public places, and substituted that of the Constitution.

"General Castanos, captain general of Catalonia, has also given advice to government that he could not answer for the fidelity of that province, where he heard of many secret meetings among the military and the people.

"The same person met a courier that was going from Santander to Madrid to carry the news that the constitution had been proclaimed in the former of these cities.

"There had been some commotion at Valencia, and Nebot has been placed at the head of a corps of 400 men, and has made preparations to join the column of Riego, which was supposed to be near Grenada.

"The insurgents of the isle of Leon, have established a provisionary junta, composed of the marquis of Uregua, of M. Solis, of the director of ports of the Island, and of two other persons; M. Alcal a Galiano, has been appointed prime secretary.

"General Elio has been disgraced for having advised the king to leave the capitol.

"The command of the army of Gen. Freyere has been offered to Gen. Biron and Bellesteros; both have declined.

"The staff officers of Gen. Freyere have presented themselves before him, and have demanded that the regiment, which attacked the three companies which Riego left at Malaga, be struck from the army list, for having spilt the blood of their comrades.

"The person who gave these details has also informed that the insurrection was becoming general throughout all Spain, that the greatest confusion reigned at Madrid, at the moment of his departure; and that many grandees of Spain had presented themselves to the king, praying that he would convoke the cortes, which they regarded as the sole means of quieting the insurgents."

The letters which we have ourselves received from Madrid, from Irun, and from Bilboa, by yesterday's mail, confirm in the most positive manner the progress which the insurrection is making, and the embarrassment of government. That from Madrid is couched in the following terms:

"It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the consternation of the court. At the moment that they expected that the insurrection of the isle of Leon had been subdued, we heard that had spread itself as far as Gollicia. In the morning of the 29th of this month, the people of that province rose in conjunction with the troobs. Captain Vanegas was arrested in his palace; a provisionary government was formed and the constitution published. They dug up the remains of Gen. Porlier and paid them funeral honors. His widow was carried about in triumph. At Belanzos and at Ferrol, the constitution had been likewise published. The governor of this last city having made some resistance, was killed. At Corogne, those who took part in the arrest and condemnation of Gen. Porlier have likewise been killed.

The insurrection has extended itself to Austuria. At Castropol, Cangas of Tinco, the constitution was prolaimed. Vengeance was exercised upon those who were signalized for persecution. The constitutionalists of Corogne had marched upon Santiago, to facilitate the insurrection there.

The constitution has been peaceably proclaimed at Santander, in consequence of official orders received from the provisionary government of Corogne.

The king has communicated this news to the council of Castile, which has demanded the advice of the attorney general. The members of this council have been for the most part, the executors of the system of oppression which has brorght forth the insurrection. The majority of the council of state, has proposed to demand of France, a succour of 40,000 men, in virtue of the Holy Alliance. M. de ——— has shown the impropriety of the measure—he has made it appear that it would raise the whole population against the government. The king has taken his advice Means of conciliation have been proposed, but they cannot be adopted by the present ministry. They have determined to make use of their last resource —they have resolved to abandon the monks and the most fanatical priests to their own violence, and to make them preach the murder and assassination of philosophers, of constitutionalists, of free masons, and of *afrancesados*."

A letter from Irun, of the 4th of March says, "that Mina has made himself master of the arms of Orbaiceta, and has already many people with him. He has established upon the frontier a line of custom houses, similar to those which he had established during the last war. He has fixed at ten francs every mule laden with French merchandize —the forces of Espeleta, commander of Navarre, does not at present exceed 310 men.

Gen. Areizoba, commander of the three provinces of Biscay, has returned from Thoulouse to Santander.

A letter from Bilboa of the 3d of March assures us in a most positive manner, that the insurrection has extended itself into Gallicia. It also announces that it menaces the whole peninsula.

Riego, the colonel of the insurgents, is 13 leagues from Grenada. Gen. Eguira, commander in chief of the province, had departed, taking with him all those who had been arrested on political motives. The disposition of the little troop of O'Donnel did not permit him to follow the insurgents.

Paris, March 9, 11 o'clock P. M.

We have received positive news of the capture of Cortadura by the insurgents of Leon. It is said that they took it by surprise, though we suppose that it resembled the surprise of Carracas. The reduction of Cadiz is inevitable. Gen. O'Donnel has been completely beaten by Riego, near the town of Antaquera, about 13 leagues from Malaga.

Bayonne, March 11.

We have news from every part of Spain; the insurrection is general. Mina organizes it, and has proclaimed the constitution at San Estevan. Below is his proclamation, and several others from Arragon and Gallicia, which will inform you of all that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor Torrero, one of the victims of the 10th May 1814, and the first who proclaimed in the cortes the sovereignty of the people, having shown himself at Coruona, was immediately named member of the government of this province.

PROCLAMATION OF MINA.

Soldiers—If I abandoned the capital of France, where the hope of being useful to you one day, had led me; and if I have returned to Spain, it is to unite all my means with the forces at the gates of Cadiz, which have heroically invoked the names of the constitution and the cortes, against the efforts of tyranny and despotism. The memory of the heroes of the constitutional army of the south of Spain, shall not be less immortal through future ages, than the intrepidity with which they have declared themselves for the cause of their country; and the glory which awaits them shall be the reward of their labor, and a testimony of national gratitude.

Soldiers of every class! I depend on you all without distinction. I shall have the pleasure of seeing united by my side, those who formerly served under my orders, or who have been enrolled in the corps of partizans, or any other of the constitutional armies which are to rise in the peninsula. May the wounds received on the field of battle in their country's defence, recal to their remembrance the obligation they are under to hold it up and to consolidate it by means of wise laws and a rational freedom—Such are the foundations on which the edifice of the new Spanish government should rest—bases that had been despised and overthrown.

* * * *

His ephemeral and powerless government will vanish at our appearance, because we have reason and justice on our side; for all those who are armed with the sacred fire of love of their country, will join themselves to such an honorable enterprize.

My countrymen! The nation will count on millions of defenders—and the Spanish soldier, instead of being the oppressor of the civil liberty of the people, shall show that he is its firmest support.

Head Quarters, 2d March, 1820.

The General in chief of the national constitutional army of the north of Spain.

FRANCISCO EPOX MINA.

MANIFESTO.

Arragonians—In joining our wish to yours in the general voice, according to which we have, on the 5th of March, proclaimed the Spanish constitution, our intention has been no other than to avoid the confusion, ruin and desolation, which would have followed from a division of parties. The examples which the southern provinces give us, have taken the veil from our eyes, and taught us to avoid the evils which would have produced fatal consequences—one general voice, one sole opinion, from the highest to the lowest inhabitant of heroic Saragossa, has drawn our ties of peace and fraternity closer together: No, we differ among ourselves only by the habits of our respective occupations—we are all the children of Spain, our common mother—we have all sworn to defend our rights and to maintain the sovereign whom we recognized, and to whom we took the oath of fidelity in 1808. Such are the sentiments that animate us, and the desire that these sentiments may be produced in the hearts of other Spaniards, will be favored by the All Omnipotent God, whose providence has watched in such a memorable manner over the people, in the great events of yesterday.

Let us hasten to the holy temple, to render up the homage of our gratitude and to implore His divine aid, that the king whom we acknowledge, may unite himself to the general wish of his people, in convoking the general cortes of the kingdom for the success of the deliberations which in saving our country, will sustain the honor of our flag which we had the glory of defending, against the valor of the first warriors that the age has known. Let us embrace in shedding tears of tenderness; let us use the sword only against those who may aim at destroying the public order and tranquility, our authorities, our fortunes and our lives, have been respected in the day which was so terrible to us; let us preserve them, and let us hope that other Spaniards will follow our example, and repeat in peace, Long live our religion, our country, our king! our constitution!

Saragossa, 6th March, 1820.

[Here follow the signatures of the principal officers of the garrison.]

Bordeaux, March 12.

We hasten to communicate to the public the following news, which is fully confirmed:

Madrid, March 8.—I embraced the opportunity of a courier going to Paris, to send you the enclosed Gazette.

The joy of the people is at its height; the cries of viva la constitution, resound through all our streets. Every thing has been effected in the greatest order without bloodshed. This change must certainly astonish all Europe. Soldiers as well as the people in general evince the most lively joy; I came this moment from the royal palace, where the repeated vivas of the people have induced the king to present himself twice on the balcony.

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid, Wednesday, March 8, 1820.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

It has pleased the king our sovereign to address to all his secretaries of state, the royal decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might arise from the doubts entertained by the council in execution of my decree of yesterday for the immediate convocation of the cortes, and being the general will of the people, I have decided to swear to the constitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary cortes in the year 1812. Do you hold it as understood, and do you make immediate publication of this.

Signed by my royal hand,

FERDINAND.

Palais, 7th March, 1820.

Bordeaux, March 14.

SPANISH NEWS.

The insurrection has at length become general in Spain. A courier who arrived here yesterday, brought intelligence from different provinces, proclamations from various constitutional chiefs, and several new journals, from which, on account of want of room, we can make but few extracts. The intelligence brought is further confirmed by a Russian courier, who passed through here yesterday, and who had quitted Madrid on the morning of the 9th inst. He adds, that after the almost unanimous declaration of the army and people, and the energetic demonstration of General Ballesteros, the king found himself obliged to proclaim the constitution of the cortes, the same as we announced yesterday.

The prisons of the inquisition were universally thrown open, and a general amnesty was about signing when the courier left there.

Saragossa, 7th March.

Never has a political change been brought about with so much tranquility and union.—The constitution has been proclaimed the day before yesterday, by all the people, and the garrison, composed of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Military music and a general illumination, terminated the day. The joy of the people of Arragon was at its height. The marquis d'Alazon, captain general, has been confirmed in his command, and the count de Cassarazon, who had replaced him by order of the king, has been arrested and sent back to Madrid.

Madrid, 6th March.

All has terminated happily; the weakness of the government against the immense force of public opinion, does not even give time enough to organize the contest betwixt light and darkness. The conte d'Abisdal, who called himself the friend of Ferdinand, has gone to Ocana, where he has put himself at

the head of a regiment commanded by one of his brothers, and has arrested the public authorities and proclaimed the constitution. He continues the same operation in t.. different towns of the channel.

Several piquets of cavalry from this garrison, and many garles du corps have deserted with their arms and mountings. All the corps of engineers and sappers which were at Alcala, have disappeared. Finally, all the provinces are declaring themselves and constituting provisional governments; all these events which follow each other with such rapidity, have forced the king to declare that he would consent to the wishes of the people, who show the most lively movements of joy, and we hope that this great crisis will be terminated without the smallest misfortune.

It is asserted that general Freyere, in concert with the patriots of the Isla de Leon, has likewise proclaimed the constitution, which has been published at Segovia, and fixed up in every quarter; but a foolish ecclesiastic, who had the boldness to tear down one of these bills, was immediately put to death.

Vittoria, March 9.

Saragossa has proclaimed the constitution; Carthagenia has done the same; and it is said that Catalonia has followed the example—the 8th of this month the king was to publish it in Madrid. The funds have been already negotiated at 70 franks.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 3.

At the last circuit court for Dearborn county, Indiana, Amasa Fuller was tried on an indictment for the murder of Palmer Warren, as stated in our paper of the 16th of February last. After a long and patient hearing, and an able defence by the prisoner's counsel, the jury retired, and in about two hours returned with a verdict of *guilty*. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday the 31st of March last. Fuller preserved throughout his trial, and at the time the judge pronounced his awful sentence, a stern inflexible countenance.

Smith Davis, who lately made an attempt to rob the mail at West-Farms, N. Y., has been sentenced to six years imprisonment.

The Theatre at the city of Washington was destroyed by fire on the 19th ult.

Neuse Navigation.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders, the president and directors for the past year made a report of their proceedings, which was ordered to be recorded. Judge Potter, president, captain T. Hunter, captain T. Cobbs, and J. Gales, directors, were unanimously re-elected.

The Minister of Prussia to this government, Mr. Greuhm and his lady, have left this city for New York, whence, we understand, they proceed to his native country. This very respectable and unassuming gentleman will carry with him the good wishes of all Americans who have known him.

The Sword voted to Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, by a resolution of congress, in testimony of their high sense of his gallantry and good conduct, in the decisive battle on the Thames, in Upper Canada, during the late war with Great Britain, was presented to that gentleman, by the president of the United States, on the 19th ult. The heads of departments, and many members of both houses of congress attended to witness an honor, not less distingished than it is deserved.

The report of the committee of ways and means, in the house of representatives, which accompanied the bill, reported on Friday, for authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars, is not less interesting than any document of the present congress. It presents a view of the state of the treasury, of the public revenue, and of the appropriations made for the service of the year 1820. The balance *of income* at the end of the last year, it appears, after paying all expenses, was 767,850 dollars; the *available funds* in the treasury, 243,665 dollars. The means available for the service of the year 1820, including the last item, are estimated at 22,525,665 dollars. The total amount of expenditures authorized by law for the year 1820, including the ten millions of the sinking fund, is estimated at 26,299,164 dollars; leaving a *deficiency of means*, for the year 1820 of 3,773,498 dollars. Out of the sinking fund, there is payable, during the year, 7,711,502 dollars 71 cents, leaving "a balance which may be applied to satisfy part of the deficit of 3,228,497, 29, and leaving "an actual deficit of funds to meet the expenditures authorized by law, for 1820," of 1,485,000 dollars 66 cents. On this amount of deficit the loan bill is predicated.

The report goes on to take a view of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1821, the result of which is an estimated deficit of 3,655,000 dollars.

The report then proceeds to remark upon the state of the finances; earnestly recommending retrenchments and economy in the public expenditure, and concludes with a resolution "that the president of the United States be requested to cause such a plan to be prepared as will enable congress, at its next session to make such reductions in the various branches of public expenditures as may be required by the state of the finances and the public good." *Nat. In.*

Indian Treaty.—A treaty between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians has been ratified by the president and senate. It cedes a large tract of land in the territory of Michigan, making however, many reservations in favor of certain chiefs. In consideration of this cession, the tribe is to receive an annuity of $1000 in silver, for ever.

Treaty of Ghent.—The president of the United States has communicated to the senate a report from the secretary of state, and two letters from Mr. Rush, our minister in London; from which it appears that the construction of the article in the Ghent treaty, which relates to slaves taken by the English forces in this country during the late war, shall be referred to the decision of the emperor of Russia. This reference has, we believe, been suggested by our government in pursuance of a provision in the treaty, by which any difference between the two parties, in the construction of any of its articles, was to be submitted to the arbitrament of some third power friendly to both nations. *Franklin Gaz.*

The last winter's coinage of copper, now enables the mint to furnish a supply of cents, to any desirable amount, in exchange for an equal amount of specie, or of paper receivable in the bank of the U. States.

The United States' brig of war Enterprize, lieut. Kearney, from a cruize in the Gulph of Mexico, anchored at Port Royal on the 17th ult. Shortly after her arrival, she saluted Fort Charles with thirteen guns, which were returned with the like number.

The National Intelligencer of Monday last, says—We understand that Capt. W. B. Finch, has been ordered to report himself to commodore Bainbridge, as second in command of the United States' ship Columbus, captain Elton having declined that service, on account of ill health.

Captain Hoiry, of the French ship L'Eole, arrived at Charleston, on the 22d ult. reports that an attempt had been made on the life of Alexander emperor of Russia.

The news of the passage of the Missouri bill without restriction, was received at St. Louis, the principal town in Missouri, on the 28th March, with "the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the joyful congratulations of the citizens."

Public Lands.—The highly important bill, for changing the mode of disposing of public lands, so as that hereafter they shall be offered for sale in half quarter sections, the minimum price to be one dollar and twenty-five cents, and all to be paid in cash, has passed both houses of congress, by great majorities, and now wants only the signature of the president to become a law. The bill is to take effect from the first day of June next.—*Int.*

Tennessee.—The Nashville Clarion of the 21st ult, draws a most gloomy picture of the state of Tennessee.—"In most of the counties petitions are in circulation praying the governor to immediately convene the legislature." But "one opinion as to the necessity of this measure" is expressed. "There is not a single individual who thinks there is money enough in the country to pay the debts of the people, or that the property of solvent men can be converted into cash, on any terms short of ruin."

Counterfeit Notes.—It is a notorious fact, that some of the tin pedlars who travel about our country are dealers in counterfeit notes. Two of these chapmen put up with the widon Streeter, four miles west of this place, on Thursday night last; and in payment for their entertainment, on going away, offered her a note, purporting to be a $10 note of the city of New York, with the name of *James Patterson* signed as President. She declined receiving it, but they declared they had no other money, except a $20 note of the same bank. She offered to send one of her sons to this place to get the note exchanged; but this they objected to, and the widow persisting in refusing to give them any change, they went off, promising to return in a week or two. The note proves to be counterfeit, pretty well executed, except as to the filling up.—One of these men called himself *Card*, the other *Case*. The left hand of Card had been injured, as he says, by a saw-mill. Part of the little finger is off, and the others badly marked. These men went towards Hillsborough, and are probably now in one of the adjacent western counties. *Raleigh Reg.*

Georgetown, S. C. April 19.

An Agricultural Prize worth winning.—We are informed by a gentleman from Stateburg, that fourteen or more members of the Claremont Agricultural Society, of that neighbourhood, have agreed to plant, each an acre of ground in corn, to be manured and cultivated at pleasure. The planter producing the most neat corn to the acre, (as a reward for his superior farming) is to receive the produce of every other acre. The land to be planted must be high land, and have been cleared at least five years. A committee of five members were appointed to approve of the land, to superintend the gathering and measuring the corn, and to report to the society at its meeting in the fall, when we will be able to inform our readers of the successful planter, and the neat product of each acre.

We state with pleasure (says the New York Gazette) that the spring trade has opened with more spirit than was anticipated, and that considerable good business is doing. For many years there has not been known such a scarcity of sailors, whose wages have risen from eight to twelve dollars per month, and few to be had at that price.

Leesburg, Va. April 11.

A case of more than usual interest was decided at the recent session of the superior court, held in this town, at which his honor judge White presided, in which Sarah Currie was plaintiff, and John Hawling defendant. The suit was brought on the charge of seduction, under promise of marriage, and the damages laid at 5000 dollars. The jury, after retiring about half an hour, returned a verdict of 5,600 dollars damages; which, being greater than the sum laid in the declaration, was reduced by the court to 5000 dollars. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Henderson and Balch; for the defendant, Blincoe and Mason. *Gen. of Lib.*

Milledgeville, (Geo.) April 11.

We understand the Governor has lately received an application to release from the Penitentiary, a convict by the name of Peter Louis. This application comes from Messrs. Barker, Girard, and a number of the most respectable merchants in the city of Philadelphia, and states that the family of this unfortunate man is one of the most respectable in France—that his own character is known to them, and has been irreproachable—and that a large estate has been left him by deceased relatives. These circumstances have led to an enquiry into his history; and it is marked by events so novel, as to excite no small degree of interest in his unhappy fate. It appears that he was born in Orleans, in France—that he served seven years as a grenadier in the armies of Napoleon, in Egypt, Italy, and elsewhere. In an engagement with the Austrians, he was pursued by two dragoons, and was preserved by a fellow-soldier, one Reyneau, who attacked his pursuers, and preserved his life. He was obliged to quit France on account of his attachment to Napoleon; and on his arrival at Augusta, found his preserver Reyneau, in prison. At first he used every honest means in his power to release his friend—but not being able to accomplish his object in this way, he determined to do it at all hazards—even at the risk of his own safety, and his own reputation.

He was detected, and for this offence, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He is upwards of six feet high—has a fine martial appearance—is ingenuous and manly in his deportment—intelligent in his conversation—and manifests a disposition to avoid the company of the other convicts. He candidly admits the fact that he attempted to release Reyneau—and declares that he was actuated solely by the impulse of gratitude—and that in his estimation, the act was a noble one—one which almost every other man of warm feelings would commit under the same circumstances.

The Revolution in Spain.

Next to the return of Napoleon from Elba, this is the most extraordinary revolution of this wonderful age. When the disaffection commenced, it was feared that the fertile plains of Spain would again be steeped in blood. From the desperate character of the Spaniard when roused to a sense of his wrongs, and determined to revenge them, the evils of a protracted civil war, and the horrors of La Vendee, were justly anticipated. But thanks to an all-wise Providence, who controuls the actions of men, and orders all for the best, these anticipations have not been realized.—The revolutionists, inflexible to their purpose, have proceeded with a prudence rarely equally and a humanity never excelled.—The King, despot as he is by nature, and misguided as he has been by his councils, finding the nation in arms against him, has acceded to their demands;—and whether awed by fear, or overcome by the generosity of his abused subjects, we need not stop to inquire. It is sufficient that Spain is now comparatively free. And who will not rejoice?

Ferdinand has now an opportunity to redeem his character; and although years of good conduct would not make clean his tarnished diadem, yet, if he will, he doubtless can re-establish himself in the affections of his people, and do much towards gaining the confidence and esteem of the world. Few countries are more rich, fruitful and pleasant than Spain; and no people are more loyal.—Indeed, no nation has ever bled more freely, or made greater sacrifices at the shrine of loyalty, than Spain;—and thus far, no nation has been requited with more ingratitude, or received a more bitter reward. But let Ferdinand now study the interests of his realm, and the comfort of his people—let him, instead of forging new chains of oppression, protect them in their rights and privileges, and cast from him his ill-advisers, and those monkish fiends who have well nigh brought him to ruin, and Spain may soon be great, powerful, and happy.

[*New York Com. Adv.*

The United States' frigate Constellation, flag ship of the squadron which left the Chesapeak in November last under the command of Commodore Morris, for South America, came in from sea on Saturday about 2 o'clock and anchored in Hamton Roads the same evening. The Constellation took her departure for the United States at Monte Video, on the 29th of February, with the rest of the squadron, consisting of the frigate John Adams, Capt. Wadsworth, and schnr. Nonsuch, Capt. Turner—touched at Martinique on the 6th inst. and sailed thence for St. Thomas, where she left the John Adams on the 12th (the Nonsuch not having arrived) and sailed for the United States.

Colonel S. Halsey, American Consul at Buenos Ayres, has come home in the Constellation.

The Constellation having sprung her bowsprit will remain here until she is fitted with a new one, when we understand, she will immediately put to sea again.

Of South America affairs we learn, from a highly intelligent source, that a corps of Artigas's army marched into the Portuguese territory, about the last of November, and defeated a corps of Portuguese troops, but on its retreat was intercepted by a large corps of the Portuguese army, and routed with considerable loss of men, horses and cattle.

The troops of the Entre Rios and Santa Fee, under the command of General Ramirez had attacked the Buenos Ayrean army under General Rondeau. (the Director) on the 1st of February, and defeated it. Ramirez, with his army occupied a position within 22 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The political affairs of the Province of Buenos Ayres were in a confused state—The Government was, in fact, dissolved. An effort had been previously made by the Congress and Director (ad interim) to negociate with Ramirez, and had, for that purpose, chosen deputies; but he refused to recognize the authority of the Congress, or to treat with the deputies, declaring however, that if the people would appoint a new set of rulers, free of the influence of Puerrydon, he was ready to treat with them. Twelve electors had been appointed of persons of great probity and credit, who had re-elected the Cavilde, and had chosen Don Manuel de Sarratea, Governor of the Province, and negociations were to be immediately entered into with Ramirez. Already friendly communications had passed between the present Commander of the Buenos Ayrean troops, General Estanislaus Soler and General Ramirez. The Constitution will be revised, and it is expected, a Federative Government established, which has long been the wish of the other provinces; but some time will elapse before the political commotions in that part of South America will be settled, or the people become qualified to appreciate the blessings of rational liberty.

It would appear that this civil war has been rather a personal one of Puerrydon: he cooperating with the Portuguese to annihilate Artigas, who is defending the country against the unjust encroachments of the Portuguese, into the territory called the "Banda Oriental," which for many years they have been desirous of possessing. *Norfolk Her.*

DIED,

In this place, on the 25th ultimo, in the eighteenth year of his age, Mr. *John Galloway*, son of Robert Galloway, esq. of Rockingham county, and a student in the academy.

On Friday morning last, after an illness of one week, Mr. *James Jeffers*, a young man in the prime of life, and highly esteemed by his acquaintance in this place, where he had resided for some years. He was a native of Petersburg, Va. and was one of those brave volunteers of that town who so highly distinguished themselves in Canada during the late war.

In this county, on Monday evening last, Mrs. *Priscilla Palmer*, in the 74th year of her age.

Augusta, (Geo.) April 8.

Died, in this city, on Wednesday last, *William Osborne*, aged four years and eight months, son of Margaret Sandwich.—The death of this lovely and interesting boy was occasioned by accidentally swallowing a glass button, which, it is supposed, must have fallen into the trachea, or wind-pipe. It was but a little while previous to his dissolution, that he was sporting in his mother's lap, blooming in health and full of gaiety—'twas but a fleeting moment and he was brought to her arms struggling in death, and soon after expired. Like the morning rose exhaling its sweetness, his pure soul escaped its earthly habitation and flew to heaven.

NOTICE.

ON the 26th day of April last was taken up in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough, Orange county, a negro man, in whose possession was found an iron grey *HORSE*, four feet ten and a half inches high, about seven years old, nothing remarkable about the horse. He had a part of a shoe on one of his fore feet.

The boy states he won the horse from a freeman about three miles beyond Jamestown, but I think it more than likely he stole him there. And as I think there may be a better owner than he is, I take this method of making it known where the horse may be found and had, if lawfully proven and charges paid.

John Faddis.

Hillsborough, May 2. 13—tf

LOST

ON my way from Orange county, on the 18th instant, a note on Richard Ash, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and some cents, payable three months after the 23d December 1818, to bear interest from the date, with a credit on the same about the 17th of this instant for sixty dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for the said note, or the said Richard Ashe from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never traded or negotiated the said note in any manner.

Samuel Pittard, Jun.

Person County, April 22. 13—3w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of March last, a Negro man, named ISAAC, about twenty-two years of age, yellow complected, five feet six or eight inches high, two of his under fore teeth out. Had on when he went away, a round-about homespun coat and homespun woollen pantaloons. The above reward will be given, if taken up in this county, or ten dollars if out of the county, or confined in any jail, and all expenses paid.

Alex^r. Borland.

Orange County, April 28. 13—$3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whitted, deceased, vs. *Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Faucett.* } In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the three first days of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

April 26, 1820. 13—$4w

BLANKS
of various kinds,
for sale at this office.

From the Boston Palladium.

"More ultimâ Thuce rerum est."

HE who of late in life's career,
Had not a wish untold,
Was all his friends could ask—sincere,
The bravest of the bold.

No cheering sound can warm his heart,
No pomp attract his eye,
No flattering gaze, its pride impart—
The boon of chivalry.

The sail that once, in gallant trim,
Rode proudly o'er the wave,
Has now no joy in store for him
——DECATUR'S in his grave.

The shaft which oft in battle's tide,
He fearlessly has braved,
Has found, at last, the hero's side,
In cause the most depraved.

Oh! had he fallen long before
Amid the battle's din,
The early fate we now deplore
Had not been stamp'd with sin.

The victor's wreath that round his brow
Has oft been seen to bloom,
Had not have lost its fragrance now
While buri'd in the tomb.

Like Erie's Chief—his spirit fled
On some far distant shore,
Unto his bier had Pity sped,
To pour her wailings o'er.

And round the hallow'd spot—so dear
To Virtue's sacred breast,
Had heroes dropt the tribute tear,
And Fame have rear'd her crest.

From the Boston Intelligencer.

LIFE OF

COMMODORE DECATUR.

Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR is of French descent by the male line. His grandfather was a native of La Rochelle, in France, and married a lady of Rhode Island. His father, Stephen Decatur, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, and when a very young man removed to Philadelphia, where he married the daughter of an Irish gentleman by the name of Pine. He was bred to the sea, and commanded a merchant vessel out of the port of Philadelphia until the establishment of the navy, when he was appointed to command the Delaware sloop of war. He continued in her until the frigate Philadelphia was built, when the command of that ship was given to him, at the particular request of the merchants, who had built her by subscription. In this situation he remained until peace was made with France, when he resigned his commission, and retired to his residence a few miles from Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which happened in November, 1808.

His son, Stephen Decatur, the present commodore, was born on the 5th January, 1779, on the eastern shore of Maryland, whither his parents had retired whilst the British were in possession of Philadelphia. They returned to that city when he was a few months old, and there he was educated and brought up.

He entered the navy in March, 1798, as midshipman, and joined the frigate United States, under the command of commodore Barry, who had obtained the warrant for him. He continued for some time with that officer, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The United States at that time required some repairs, and, not wishing to remain in port, he requested an order to join the brig Norfolk, then bound to the Spanish Main. He performed one cruise in her, as first lieutenant, and on his return to port, resumed his station on board the United States, where he remained until peace was concluded with France.

He was then ordered to the Essex, as first lieutenant, and sailed with commodore Dale's squadron to the Mediterranean. On the return of that squadron, he was ordered to the New-York, one of the second Mediterranean squadron, under the command of commodore Morris.

When he returned to the U. States, he was ordered to take command of the Argus, and proceeded in her to join commodore Preble's squadron, then in the Mediterranean, and on his arrival there to resign the command of the Argus to lieutenant Hull, and take the schooner Enterprise, then commanded by that officer. After making that exchange he proceeded to Syracuse, where the squadron was to rendezvous. On his arrival at that port he was informed of the fate of the frigate Philadelphia, which had ran aground on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recapture or destruction. On commodore Preble's arrival, a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprise so full of peril; but the risk and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the ardor of Decatur, and imparted to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the commodore having been obtained, lieutenant Decatur selected a ketch (the Intrepid) which had been captured a few weeks before from the enemy, and manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 3d February 1804, accompanied by the United States' brig Syren, lieutenant Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the ketch, in case it should be found expedient to use her as a fire ship.

After fifteen days of very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbor of Tripoli, a little before sunset. It had been arranged between lieutenants Decatur and Stewart, that the ketch should enter the harbor, about 10 o'clock that night, attended by the boats of the Syren. On arriving off the harbor, the Syren in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the Intrepid. The wind at this time was fair, but fast declining, and lieutenant Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the Syren's boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatal to the enterprise, as they could not remain longer on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to adventure into the harbor alone, which he did about eight o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprise from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gun shot of the bashaw's castle, and of the principal battery. Two of the enemy's cruisers lay within two cables length, on the starboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gunshot on the starboard bow. All the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch, besides the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbor.

Although from the entrance, the to place where the frigate lay was only three miles, yet, in consequence of the lightness of the wind, they did not get within hail of her until 11 o'clock. When they had approached within 200 yards, they were hailed and ordered to anchor or they would be fired into. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot, who was on board the ketch, to answer that they had lost their anchor in a gale of wind on the coast, and therefore could not comply with their request. By this time it had become perfectly calm, and they were about fifty yards from the frigate. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a small boat that was alongside of the ketch to take a rope and make it fast to the frigates fore-chains. This being done, they began to warp the ketch alongside. It was not until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visiter, and great confusion immediately ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get alongside of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprung on board, followed by Mr. Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side. Fortunately, the Turks had not sufficiently recovered from their surprise to take advantage of this delay. They were crowded together on the quarter deck, perfectly astonished and aghast, without making any attempts to oppose the assailing party. As soon as a sufficient number of our men had mounted the deck, to form a front equal to that of the enemy, they rushed upon them. The Turks stood the assault but a short time, and were completely overpowered. About twenty were killed on the spot, many jumped overboard and the rest fled to the main deck, whither they were pursued and driven to the hold.

After entire possession had been gained of the ship, and every thing prepared to set fire to her, a number of launches were seen rowing about the harbor. This determined lieutenant Decatur to remain in the frigate, from whence a better defence could be made than on board the ketch. The enemy had already commenced firing upon them from their batteries and castle, and from two corsairs that were lying near. Perceiving that the launches did not attempt to approach, he ordered that the ship should be set on fire, which was done, at the same time, in different parts. As soon as this was completely effected, they left her, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment, a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out of the harbor, which in a few minutes carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and with but four wounded.

For this gallant and romantic achievment, lieutenant Decatur was promoted to the rank of post captain, there being at that time no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, inasmuch as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, commodore Preble obtained from the king of Naples the loan of six gun boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to captain Decatur, the other to lieutenant Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate Constitution, brig Siren, the schrs. Nautilus and Vixen, and the gun boats.

Having arrived at the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather; at length on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favorable, the signal was made from the commodore's ship to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun boats to windward. At 9 o'clock the signal was made for bombarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gun boats were cast off, and advancing in a line ahead, led on by captain Decatur, and covered by the frigate Constitution, and the brigs and schooners. The enemy's gun boats were moored along the mouth of the harbor, under the batteries, and within musket shot. Their sails had been taken from them, and they were ordered to sink, rather than abandon their position. They were aided and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and a schooner of 11 guns.

Before entering into close action, capt. Decatur went alongside each of his boats and ordered them to unship their bowsprits, and follow him, as it was his intention to board the enemy's boats. Lt. James Decatur commanded one of the boats belonging to lieut. Somers' division, but being further to windward than the rest of the division, he joined and took orders from his brother.

When captain Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them and from the gun boats. He returned their fire, and continued advancing until he came in contact with the boats. At this time commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat; but it was found that in making out the signals for the boats, the one for a retreat had been omitted.—The enemy's boats had about forty men each; ours an equal number, twenty-seven of whom were Americans, and thirteen Neapolitans. Decatur on boarding the enemy was instantly followed by his countrymen, the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did not sustain the combat, hand to hand, with that firmness they had obtained a reputation for: in ten minutes the deck was cleared; eight of them sought refuge in the hold; and of the rest, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into the sea. Only three of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy; but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot lieutenant James Decatur, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbor. The feelings of the gallant Decatur, on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to revenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy's line with his single boat, and having succeeded in getting alongside of the retreating foe, boarded her at the head of eleven men, who were all the Americans he had left.—The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for twenty minutes. All the Americans except four, were severely wounded. Decatur singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an espontoon, Decatur with a cutlass—in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment made a push which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear and closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell, Decatur uppermost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt, and was about to plunge it in the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pistol which he had taken from his pocket.—During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crews rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place, insomuch that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed and wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self devotion, on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in the rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre that must have been fatal, at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who had been so badly wounded as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, which fractured his skull. We love to pause and honor great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous stations obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate yet so disinterested, done by an obscure, unambitious individual, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from commodore Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the Constitution to Decatur, who had some time before received his commission. From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with Tripoli. On his return to the the United States, he was employed in superintending gun boats, until the affair of the Chesapeake, when he was ordered to supersede commodore Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron.—When the United States was again put in commission, he was removed from the Chesapeake to that frigate.

The war with Great Britain gave commodore Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won. On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by capt. John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, two years old, and about four months out of dock. The enemy being to windward, had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and, supposing the United States to be the Essex, (which only mounts cannonades) kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action, the battle was terminated in a very short period, by the enemy's surrender.

It is not one of the least circumstances of commodore Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he conveyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast extent of ocean, swarming with foes, and conducted her triumphantly into port; thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill, and of national prowess.

Commodore Decatur received the warmest praise from the President and Congress, as well as the most marked testimonies of gratitude from his countrymen, for this achievement. A gold medal was voted to him by the national legislature, and the legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, expressed their recorded thanks for his bravery. A sumptuous public ball was given to him in New York, and the freedom of the city conferred upon him in a gold box by the corporation.

In June 1813, the American squadron under his command, consisting of the frigates United States and Macedonian, and the sloop of war Hornet, attempted to proceed to sea from New York; but were prevented by the superior force of two line of battle ships and a frigate of the enemy, who gave chase; but Decatur was fortunate enough to arrive safely in New London, in which port the fleet was strictly blockaded, during the remainder of the war.

Having been assigned to take command of the frigate President, then in New York, Decatur sailed thence on the 14th January, 1815, but the ship running aground on the bar, and striking heavily, was much injured in her keel and rudder braces, which impeded her sailing. He fell in the next day, with four British ships, the Majestic, Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos, and Despatch (brig) from which he endeavored to escape, by starting water and using other means to lighten the ship—but he finally engaged with the Endymion, and after driving her out of action, the arrival of two fresh ships, the Pomona and Tenedos, obliged him to surrender. He lost one fifth of his crew, killed and wounded, the force opposed to him being four fold superior to his. The President arrived at Bermuda, under jury masts, on the 28th of January; where captain Decatur was treated with the highest respect and delicacy by the officers of the British squadron and the governor of the island.

A highly respectable court martial, upon the return of captain Decatur to the United States, not only acquitted him of all blame for the loss of his ship, but praised his bravery and good conduct in exalted terms of expression.

No circumstance further illustrated the biography of Decatur, until after the close of the war with Great Britain; when a fleet consisting of the Guerriere, Constellation and Macedonian frigates, the Ontario and Epervier brigs, and four schooners, was dispatched to the coast of Barbary under his command, to punish the barbarians for some violations of the laws of nations, in respect to citizens of the United States of America. War was declared against the Barbary powers, March 2, 1815.

Decatur sailed from New York, May 26, 1815, and arrived at Gibraltar in 25 days, where he learned that the Algerine squadron had been out into the Atlantic, and had probably returned into the Mediterranean; upon which they proceeded without delay for Algiers, in hopes of intercepting the enemy before he could reach the port. On the 17th of June, he captured the Algerine frigate Mazauda, after a running fight of 25 minutes. The Algerine admiral (Hammida) was killed in the action by a cannon ball. Two days afterwards the squadron took a brig of 22 guns, and arrived at Algiers on the 28th of June. A treaty was formed with the dey, upon the basis laid down by the American commissioners, by which an end was put to any claim of tribute from the United States, under any pretext whatever. From Algiers he proceeded to Tripoli and Tunis, and obtained indemnity in money for suffering American vessels to be taken out of their harbors, by the British during the late war, without impediment; and in the former place he effected the release of ten captives, two Danes and eight Neapolitans; the latter of whom he landed at Messina. He joined commodore Bainbridge at Gibraltar, sailed for the United States in the Guerriere, and arrived the following November.

After his return to the United States, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the navy board, we believe in consequence of the resignation of captain Hull.

From the Atheneum.

CONVEYANCE OF SOUND.

The following curious and highly important fact, connected with the physiology of the ear, has lately been published by Mr. Swan, of Lincoln. When the ears are stopped, and a watch is brought in contact with any part of head, face, teeth, or neck; or if a stick, water, &c. be interposed between any of these parts and the watch, the sound will be heard as well as when the ears are open.

It is extremely probable that this ingenious suggestion if attended to by the faculty, and aided by proper instruments to increase the effect of sound, would be found of considerable importance to those suffering under temporary deafness; but it must be observed, that where the disease is in the nerve, no good can be derived from it.

CITY OF LONDON.

We have received the general bill of all the christenings and burials in the city of London, from Dec 15, 1818, to Dec. 14 1819, as reported to the king by the company of parish clerks. From this statement there were christened between those periods:—males, 12,574; females, 11,726; in all 24,300. Burials within the same period:—males, 9,671; females, 9,557; in all, 19,228; making 5,072 christenings more than burials. By the bill of mortality, among other complaints, we observe that 178 died of appoplexy and suddenly; 799 of asthma; 3,839 of consumption; 3,076 of convulsions; 1,244 of dropsy; two of dysentery; 8 of St. Anthony's fire; 1,150 of fever; 750 of hooping cough; 1,314 of inflammation; 240 of insanity; 81 of jaundice; 695 of measles; 599 of mortification; 1,850 of old age and debility; 202 of palsy; 712 of small pox; 310 suddenly; 502 teething; 97 drowned; excessive drinking but four; killed by accident 65; executed 28; suicides 35. Of the deaths 4,779 were under two years of age; between two and five, 1,771; five and ten, 826; ten and twenty, 681; twenty and thirty, 1,577; thirty and forty, 1,990; forty and fifty, 2,095; fifty and sixty, 1,918; sixty and seventy, 1,600; seventy and eighty, 1,230; eighty and ninety, 666; nine and a hundred, 144; and one of a hundred and three.

A splenetic blacksmith, that fancied himself sick, would frequently tease a neighboring physician to give him relief; the physician knowing him to be in perfect health, yet, not willing to offend him, said he must be careful in his diet, and not eat any thing that was *heavy* and *windy*. The blacksmith went off satisfied—but on casting in his mind what food was heavy and windy, and being ignorant, back he posts to the doctor, who being quite out of patience with his *patient*, said "don't you know what things are heavy and what are windy?" "No," answered the blacksmith—"why then I will tell you," said the doctor, "there's your *anvil* is heavy and your *bellows* are windy—do not eat either and you'll do well enough."

We regard the death of others as an evil which has fallen upon them; instead of considering it as an intimation of one which threatens ourselves.